

Civil UAV Applications in Japan and Related Safety & Certification

AKIRA SATO

Aeronautic Operations
YAMAHA MOTOR CO., LTD., Shizuoka, Japan

E-Mail: satoa@yamaha-motor.co.jp

maintaining the data needed, and of including suggestions for reducing	llection of information is estimated to completing and reviewing the collect this burden, to Washington Headqu ald be aware that notwithstanding ar OMB control number.	ion of information. Send comments arters Services, Directorate for Information	regarding this burden estimate or mation Operations and Reports	or any other aspect of the 1215 Jefferson Davis	nis collection of information, Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington		
1. REPORT DATE 02 SEP 2003		2. REPORT TYPE N/A		3. DATES COVE	RED		
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE				5a. CONTRACT	NUMBER		
Civil UAV Applications in Japan and Related Safety & Certification					5b. GRANT NUMBER		
				5c. PROGRAM E	ELEMENT NUMBER		
6. AUTHOR(S)				5d. PROJECT NUMBER			
				5e. TASK NUMBER			
				5f. WORK UNIT	NUMBER		
	IZATION NAME(S) AND AD	` '	hizuoka, Japan	8. PERFORMING REPORT NUMB	G ORGANIZATION ER		
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)			
				11. SPONSOR/M NUMBER(S)	ONITOR'S REPORT		
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAIL Approved for publ	LABILITY STATEMENT lic release, distributi	on unlimited					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NO See also ADM0016	OTES 76, UAV 2002 Conf	erence & Exhibition	a., The original do	ocument cont	ains color images.		
14. ABSTRACT							
15. SUBJECT TERMS							
16. SECURITY CLASSIFIC	17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON				
a. REPORT unclassified	ь. abstract unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified	UU	24	RESI ONSIBLE I ERSON		

Report Documentation Page

Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188



- 1. Introduction
- 2. History of Industrial-use unmanned helicopter in Japan
- 3. UAV-related Safety and Certification in Japan
- 4. Autonomous Unmanned Helicopter
- 5. Japanese Working Group dealing with certification
- 6. Conclusion



Introduction

1500 Unmanned Helicopters are used for civil applications in Japan.

- 1. Reasons why an unmanned Helicopter was developed and how it became popular in Japan.
- 2. What kind of certifications are applied in agricultural use of unmanned helicopters?
- 3. Recently developed autonomous unmanned helicopter extends civil applications
- 4. Background and Objectives of the Japanese Working Group dealing with certification.



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Background and Development of the Unmanned Helicopter agricultural use

Chemical Spraying for rice field.

In 1958, 'Manned Helicopter' use started.

(In 1992, 27 % of rice fields sprayed by 'Manned Helicopter'.)



Complaint of Residents.

Necessary for Farmers.

In 1982, YAMAHA started to develop Unmanned Helicopter. In 1990, YAMAHA put it on the market.



Other companies joined this market.

In 2000, 24 % of rice fields sprayed by 'Manned Helicopter' 10 % by Unmanned Helicopter.



Industrial Use of Unmanned Helicopter for agricultural use

YAMAHA



R50



	R50	RMAX		
Main Rotor Diameter(mm)	3,070	3,115		
Tail Rotor Diameter(mm)	520	545		
Overall Length(mm)	3,580	3,630		
Overall Height(mm)	1,080	1,080		
Overall Width(mm)	700	720		
Empty Weight(kg)	47	64		
Payload(kg)	20	30		
Engine				
Displacement(cc)	98	246		
Category	Water Cooled			
	2 Stroke			
Maximum Output(KW)	8.8	15.4		



Industrial Use of Unmanned Helicopter for agricultural use

YANMAR

Fuji Heavy Industry

KAWADA







YH300

RPH2

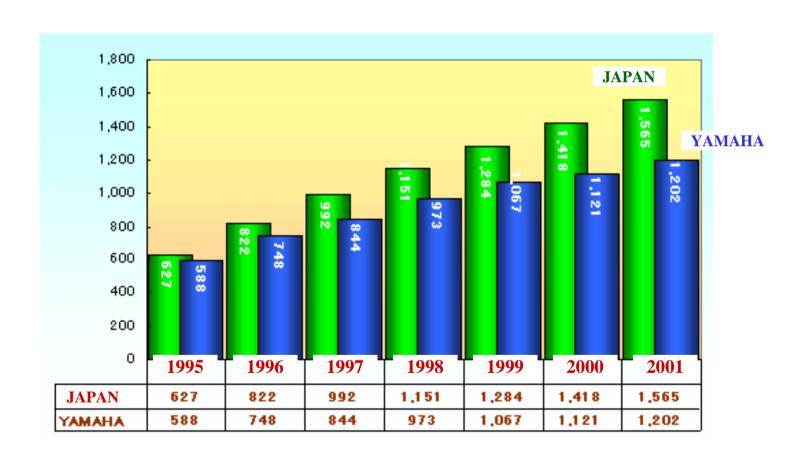
RoboCopter

	YH300	RPH2	Robo Copter
Main Rotor Diameter(mm)	3,38	4,800	8,180
Overall Height(mm)	1,150	1,750	2,650
Empty Weight(kg)	58	230	500
Payload(kg)	30	100	294
Engine			
Maximum Output(KW)	14.7	61.4	124



Registered Number of Unmanned Helicopter for agricultural use

YAMAHA maintains 80 % share.





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Industrial Use of Unmanned Helicopter for agricultural use

Safety Operations for Chemical Spraying

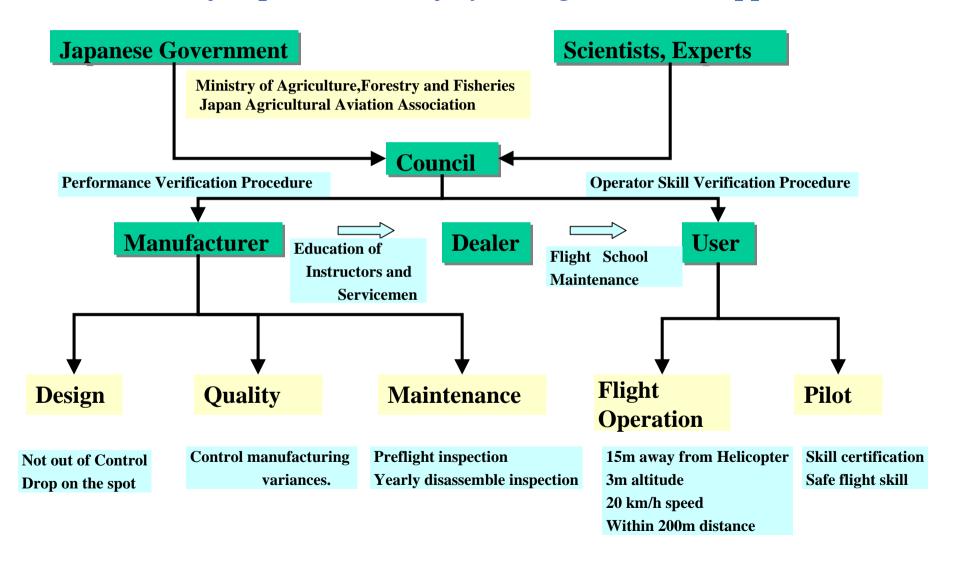
- 1. No crew on the Helicopter
- 2. Low speed (20 km/h) and Low altitude(3-5m)
- 3. Safety Standard by Japanese Government Structure, Flight Performance, Inspection, Maintenance Operator License, Operator Registration System

YAMAHA Safety First Policy

- 1. Various Tests for reliability and durability
- 2. Maintenance Training for Serviceman
- 3. Periodical Maintenance



Outline of Operational Safety in Agricultural Applications





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Background and Development of Autonomous Helicopter

Japan is famous for volcanoes and earthquakes.

In 1990 - Unzen volcano erupted.

In 1995 - the Great Hanshin Earthquake

In 1997, YAMAHA started to develop

Autonomous Unmanned Helicopter for disaster use.

In 1999, YAMAHA established a prototype model.

In 2000, Observation role at Mt.Usu

In 2001, Observation role on Miyake-jima Island



Observation Flight at Mt.Usu



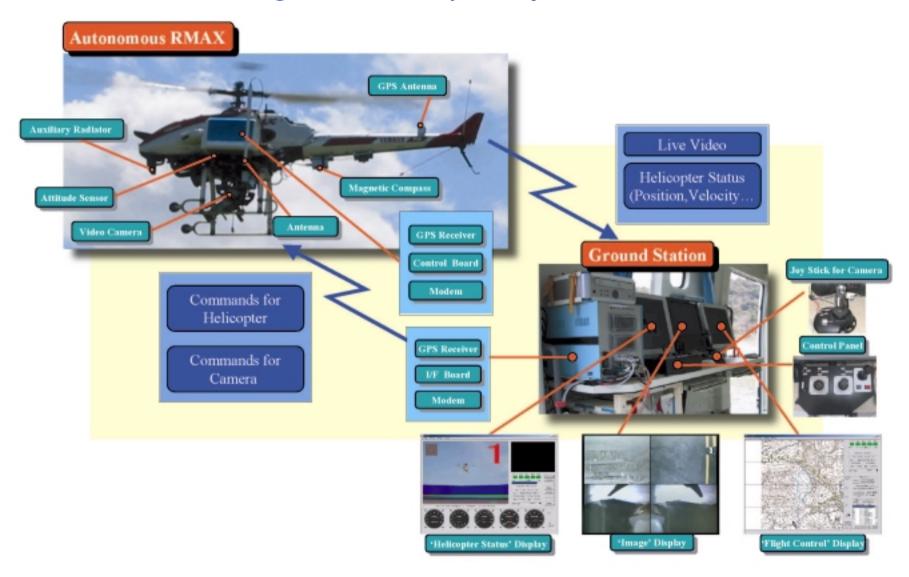
Destroyed Houses



A Crater



Autonomous Flight Control System for YAMAHA RMAX



YAMAHA Fuji Heavy Industry RPH2 __Commercial Unmanned <u>Helicopter</u>

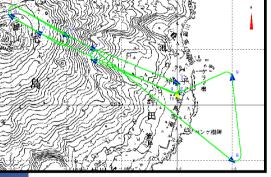


In Service for Agricultural Spraying

- Payload up to 100kg
- Operational range < 250m
- Operational altitude < 50m

• Gross Weight 330kg

• Rotor Diameter 4.8m







- In Service for Volcano Observing by Japan Meteorological Agency
- Autonomous Flight
- Operational range > 3km
- Ceiling > 2000m
- Endurance > 1hr



Applications of Autonomous YAMAHA Unmanned Helicopter

Take off point

Observation of Volcanoes

April 2000 at Erupting Volcanoes Mt.Usu (The Ministry of Construction)

February 2000 at Miyake-jima Island (The Tokyo Metropolitan Government)





Itaya river

Abuta-Toxa I/C

1.5km

Flight path



Applications of Autonomous Unmanned Helicopter

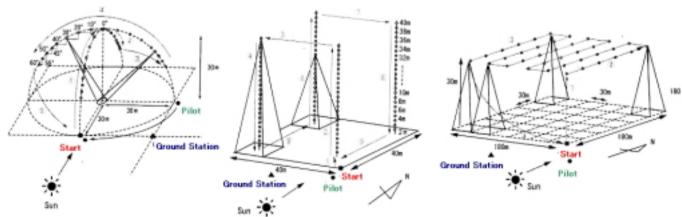
Observation of Plant Growth

In August 1999, the investigative observation of vegetation was performed in Mongolia.

(The Environment Remote-Sensing Research Center of Chiba University)





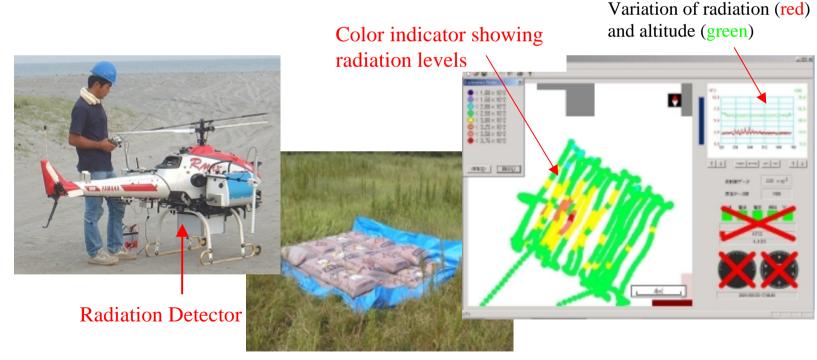




Applications of Autonomous Unmanned Helicopter

Radiation Monitoring for Nuclear Emergency

Japan Nuclear Cycle Development Institute and YAMAHA have succeeded to monitor radiation.



Radiation Sources (Agricultural chemicals containing potassium(K-40))



Applications of Autonomous Unmanned Helicopter

Inspection of damage for high-ways

The Japan Highway Public Corporation and YAMAHA have succeeded to inspect the damage

of bridges and banks of high-







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Japanese Working Group dealing with the certification

Since April 2002, Japanese Working Group has been founded to deal with UAV-related certification and ATM issues.

Background

- -Up to date approximately 1,500 commercial unmanned helicopters have been used with in-sight control for agriculture application in Japan. (Operational Altitude < 50 meters)
- -Recent development of fully autonomous VTOL-UAVs capable of out-of-sight control extends its application into civil managed airspace. (Operational Altitude > 150 meters)
- -The absence of relevant regulations applicable to UAVs flown within the civil managed airspace is starting to be addressed by Japanese government authorities and Japanese UAV-related manufacturers.
- It activates the Japanese industry to generate a voluntary group to study such issues on a national level, not only by liaising closely with the government authorities, but also in concert with the international program aiming at internationally acceptable rules.



Japanese Working Group dealing with the certification

Since April 2002, Japanese Working Group has been founded to deal with UAV-related certification and ATM issues.

Objectives

- To develop recommendations for principal rules & regulations applicable to civil UAVs flown over Japan.
- To coordinate the international efforts relative to UAV certification & ATM issues.
- To submit consensual proposals representing the Japanese industry.
- To supply inputs to keep all the interested Japanese government authorities informed.

Members

- -Kawada Industries Inc., Fuji Heavy Industries Ltd., Yamaha Motor Co.Ltd., Yanmar Helicopter Services (in alphabetical order) (observed by)
- Japan Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, (Japan Civil Aviation Bureau), Japan Agricultural Aviation Association.



Proposed Categories by the Japanese Working Group

Configuration Flight Conditions		Fixed Wings	Rotor Wings		
High Level Fault Tolerant Aircraft	Flying the same area as manned aircrafts		In addition to the criteria indicated below, collision avoidance measures must be taken to prevent the unmanned helicopters from colliding with manned aircrafts. Although no specifics have been set currently, the rules (of High Level Fault Tolerant Aircraft) will be studied		Next Step
	Flying over inhabited area		A failsafe system, which can guide the unmanned helicopter to a safe area in the event of any type of failure, must be provided.		Treat Step
Standard Level Fault Tolerant Crafts	Flight out of sight of uninhabited areas		Autonomous control device requirements to be added in addition to the flight criteria for the area within sight indicated below.		
	Flight within sight of uninhabited areas		Flight criteria for the altitudes between 100 to 150 meters to be added to the criteria indicated below. (This category is applied to helicopters that are flown within sight even if they are equipped with an autonomous control device.)		First Step
	Agricultural chemical spraying application		Unmanned helicopter for spraying agricultural chemicals (base machine)		
General UAV	Hobby radio- controlled helicopters		Rules exist in each country around the world for radio-controlled devices		
	Micro UAV		The rules are very lenient, involving weight restrictions of several hundreds of grams and rotor protection criteria.		



Conclusion

For Agricultural Use

- 1. Unmanned Helicopters are inevitable for Japanese Agriculture.
- 2. For safety,the Japanese government made certifications and a license.

For Other Applications

- 1. Autonomous unmanned helicopters have been developed and they are playing observation roles at erupting volcanoes.
- 2. Autonomous unmanned helicopters expands their applications.

Japanese Working Group

- 1.Japanese UAV manufactures found working group to deal with UAV-related certification and ATM issues.
- 2. Liaising closely with the Japanese government and harmonizing with the international program.